# THE CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

A Weekly Newspaper for the Jewish Home

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## Many Jews, Evacuated With Russian Forces, Escape Germans

### REMAINDER GETS FULL FORCE OF NAZI FURY

It is becoming clear that the Nazis, in the drive to the Stalin line and their attempts to push beyond it, have found few Jews left in the newly occupied areas, says the London Jewish Chronicle. Large numbers were evacuated with the Russian forces.

Immediately after the entry of the Germans into Lwow, reports the Stockholm Tidningen, the Jewish regulations in force in Nazi Poland were carried into effect. All remaining Jews were ordered to wear white armlets bearing the Magen David. The journal, seeking for an explanation of the sudden appearance of the armlets, comes to the conclusion that they must have formed part of the Nazis' general military stores carried with them on their advance.

It is reported that two-thirds of the city of Przemysl was destroyed during the fighting. Przemysl had a large Jewish population, but before the withdrawal of the Russian Army, large numbers of Jews left for the Russian interior provinces.

Cernauti (Czernowitz), the capital of Bukovina, the former Rumanian province, which the Germans now occupy, is said to have been set on fire by retreating Russian troops before they evacuated it. Cernauti had a Jewish population of about 45,000, but it is believed that most of them were transferred to the interior before the approach of the German Panzer divisions. The Rumanian radio places the entire blame for the destruction of the city on "Jewish setting fire to the city prior to their departure with the Russian forces. The radio declares that all leading Jews left, and that it was therefore impossible to punish the culprits.

Correspondents of Swedish newspapers say that about sixty per cent. of the Jews of Lithuania left together with the Russian forces before the Nazi occupation.

Jews who have failed to make good their escape are bearing the full force of Nazi fury, often surpassing anything previously meted out. The Nazi film of the first 14 days of the Nazi-Soviet war shows how thousands of Jews have been hunted down, or, according to the film, have been "overtaken by their fate at last." Their corpses are seen piled everywhere. Crowds are shown being driven out of their burning homes, herded together and marched off. All cellars, houses, prisons, and offices are ransacked in order to prevent Jews from escaping.

The German Government sent to Lithuania its expert on Jewish affairs, the notorious Eichmann, to suppress the Jewish anti-Nazi activities. Eichmann is known for his anti-Jewish exploits in Vienna, in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, and finally in Poland. His arrival was followed by numerous arrests of Jews.

In the newly occupied districts of Brest-Litovsk, Bialystok, Lwow, Przemysl, and Wolhynia, where there have been widespread acts of plunder by the Nazis, the Nazi authorities have instituted a close watch on the Jews. Jews over the age of 10 have been ordered to wear distinctive armlets, and all Jews have been ordered to exhibit small white-blue flags outside their houses. In houses only partly occupied by Jews, the white-blue flags must be shown in the windows of the rooms where

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## IMMIGRANT AID EXTENDED TO 8,961 IN U.S. IN SIX MONTHS

### 11,863 REFUGEES CAME ON 370 BOATS

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, in New York, which has a "rescue through immigration" service for the victims of Hitler's "new order," greeted, fed, sheltered, placed or otherwise helped 8,961 new arrivals in the United States during the first six months of this year, according to its semi-annual report.

The report discloses that during the first five months of this year 11,863 Jewish refugees were admitted to the U.S., of whom 9,546 were quota immigrants. They came on 370 ships and were met by the society's pier service.

Of the 8,961 needing the society's help, 1,985 were taken to its building where 1,399 refugee-immigrants received 18,511 nights of shelter and 85,365 kosher meals, according to the report.

The sum of $1,096,985 was deposited by American sponsors of refugees with the society's transportation department. The society's employment bureau helped 836 persons to find jobs, while the organization's citizenship bureau helped 2,648 applicants for American citizenship to draw up their papers.

## No Vichy Anti-Semitism In Syria, Says de Gaulle

Anti-Semitic laws instituted in France by the Vichy regime will not be applied in Syria, General Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French, has ruled, according to a communique issued by the Free French delegation in the United States, 626 Fifth Avenue, New York. Only ordinances promulgated by General de Gaulle and laws enacted prior to the adoption of the discriminatory decrees in France will be applied in Syria, it was said.

The government disclosed the provisions of a new decree, soon to be published in the "Journal Officiel," fixing conditions for the admission of Jews to practice medicine in France.

Jewish doctors will be permitted to practice in the various regions of France, but only in a ratio of 2 per cent to the number of "Aryan" medical men. Wherever possible priority will be given French Jews who served in the war or those belonging to families of men killed fighting for France.

A dispatch from Bucharest to "Il Popolo di Roma" said 150,000 Ru-

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## Z.O.A. Convenes Next Month

### 1,500 DELEGATES EXPECTED

Edmund I. Kaufmann, president of the Zionist Organization of America, announced the appointment of Dr. James G. Heller of Cincinnati, Zionist leader and scholar, as chairman of the Program Committee for the 44th annual convention of the Z.O.A. which will be held September 5-8 in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Heller was recently elected president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis and is considered one of the foremost figures in the American Jewish life. He is a member of the National Executive of the Zionist Organization of America. Analyzing the problems that will confront the Convention, Dr. Heller declared that the post-war status of Palestine and the removal of "factionalism in Zionist life" will be the central themes of the deliberations.

"The forthcoming Convention of the Z.O.A. in Cincinnati," he stated, "ought to devote itself to the pressing problems of Jewish life and of Zionist policy in the world. I trust that this time we shall not spend the sessions on wrangling or on internal political troubles. The world is 'too much with us' for this kind of thing. We must concentrate on the attempt to bring together the Zionist funds under the Zionist Organization for cooperative work, and for the elimination of hurtful duplications. Secondly, the convention must devote itself to discussion concerning the present serious situation of Palestine, and the attempt to forecast what must be done toward a new charter for Eretz Yisroel after the war. These must be the central themes of what all of us hope will be an epochal meeting," Dr. Heller concluded.

More than 1,500 delegates from all parts of the country are expected to attend the four-day sessions.

## U.S. ZIONISTS WANT BRITISH ASSURANCE ON PALESTINE

The securing of a definite assurance from the British Government regarding the future status of Palestine will be the main subject at the 44th annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America to be held on September 6th to 9th at Cincinnati, according to Dr. Solomon Goldman of Chicago, former president. Dr. Goldman stressed the merging of all Zionist bodies and fund-raising agencies as the major organizational problem. Dr. Goldman said: "The major political problem confronting the Z. O. A. Convention, as well as all Zionist bodies, is ascertaining the mind of the British Government with respect to Palestine. We have not, up to this day, received any assurance and very little indication that the policy of appeasement has been abandoned in the Near East."

## Exiles Arrive In U. S. After Three Years In Nazi Camps

### MANY HAD GIVEN UP HOPE OF RELEASE

Twin seventy-year-old German Jewish sisters, both former teachers of chemistry and geology in Heidelberg, ended three terrifying years in five different concentration and internment camps when they arrived at New York among 199 other refugees from Nazi conquered countries on the Portuguese liner Guine.

They had traveled a long way since leaving their native Heidelberg as the result of Nazi anti-Semitic decrees last October. They had been forced to give up their positions as school teachers and were herded into sealed trains to be taken to their first camp, at Gurs in the French Pyrenees, described by many refugees as the worst of its kind.

After this they were moved about to three other camps in France before embarking at Marseille on a French ship on which they hoped to reach the New World.

But the ship put in at Casablanca and they were forced to submit to internment once again. It seemed the French authorities feared a repetition of the halting of the French ship Winnipeg, intercepted in May by a British cruiser while on the way to Martinique.

Through the joint efforts of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society and such other organizations as the American Joint Distribution Committee, the helpless wanderers had been taken from one camp to another until they reached Casablanca, in French Morocco. Many had been in camps in Austria, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, France, and all recently had been virtual prisoners in Casablanca.

Haggard, tear-stained, elderly refugees murmured, "Thank God!" in both Yiddish and German as they sighted the Statue of Liberty in the morning haze as the vessel neared her berth.

Physicians, lawyers, actors, students and scientists comprised the bulk of the arriving refugees. Many of them had given up hope of ever gaining release from the Nazi oppression. They told of loss of all income; some had done heavy manual labor for the first time in their lives, but expressed joy because they had escaped the press gang of refugees being forced to build a railroad from Morocco to Dakar, in Africa.

At the pier they embraced relatives in the old European manner, kissing them on both cheeks. It was obvious that the elderly refugees had sacrificed food for their sons and grandchildren. All the children had rosy cheeks and were gay.

There were seven members of

(Continued on Page Eight)


**Let's have Salmon Loaf for Supper!**

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*2 cups Clover Leaf Pink Salmon (1 tall can), ½ cup fine dry bread crumbs, 2 tbsp. melted butter or other fat, ½ tsp. grated onion, 1 tsp. lemon juice, 2 eggs, ¼ cup milk, 1 tbsp. finely chopped parsley. Mix all together. Turn into buttered mould . . . cover. Steam or poach or steam until firm in centre (about ½ hr.). Serve hot with drawn butter or Hollandaise sauce . . . or cold on lettuce leaf. Serves 6.*

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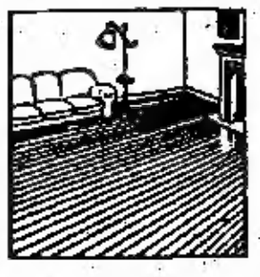

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COMMERCIAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTING PLATES by Cupples

# Social Notes—Montreal

Mrs. Frank Shore, Laurier Avenue West, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. B. Shur, at Portland, Maine.

Mrs. B. Kalmanasch, Dacelles Avenue, is spending some time at Wooden Acres, St. Adolphe de Howard, Quebec.

Mrs. S. Lazarovitch, of Quebec, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Herscovici, Hartland Avenue.

Mrs. I. Ornstein, Durocher Avenue, is at Abenakis Springs, Quebec.

Mrs. D. Rest, of Chicago, was visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Sourkes at Trout Lake, Quebec.

Miss Gertrude Rohrlick, Joyce Avenue, is spending her holidays at Wooden Acres, St. Adolphe de Howard, Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Rubenstein, of Rochester, N.Y., are at Val Morin, visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Fineberg, of Jeanne Mance Street.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Goldberg, Ducharme Avenue, were the guests of Mrs. Harry Hanshaw in Trout Lake.

Miss Mary Leffler, Jeanne Mance Street, who attended the French Summer School at Macdonald College, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Berlin, Wilderdale Avenue, accompanied by the former's mother, Mrs. Moses Berlin, and brother, Irving Berlin, left on a trip to New York, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, and Washington, D.C.

Miss Sara Trager, Bloomfield Avenue, is spending her holidays at Wooden Acres, St. Adolphe de Howard.

Mrs. Leah Geller, St. Joseph Boulevard West, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Shur, at Portland, Maine.

Mrs. Samuel Pollack and sons, Melvin, Bernard and Joel, Bloomfield Avenue, returned from a vacation in Val Morin, and Mr. Pollack is in Boston, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Morris, 10 Rachel Street East, entertained at their summer cottage in Plage Laval at a ping pong and mah jong lawn party. About twenty-five guests were present.

Misses Shirley and Nathalie Lupovich, Lajoie Avenue, have returned from a holiday spent at Wooden Acres, St. Adolphe de Howard, Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Marks Sunnyside Avenue, are at Muskoka, visiting their daughter, Norma.

Mr. and Mrs. William Levy, Strathcona Avenue, spent a few days at Lac Brule.

Sol. Kellert and Misses Hattie and Beccie Kellert, Cote des Neiges Road, have returned from a trip to St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

Mrs. Morris Rivo, of Fordham Drive, Buffalo, N.Y., was the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr and Mrs. Joseph Ein, Chesterfield Avenue, for a week.

Mr. Allan J. Hart and Miss Alma Hart, Argyle Avenue, have left on a motor trip to the Gaspe Coast.

Mrs. David Tannenbaum, Sherbrooke Street West, is in Boston, visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Brotman.

Mrs. A. Hunter, Mount Royal Hotel, left on a motor trip to Niagara Falls and Muskoka Lakes.

Mr. and Mrs. George Davis, Sherbrooke Street West, spent a few days at Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. Maurice Greenblatt, Sherbrooke Street West, left on a motor trip to Niagara Falls and Muskoka Lakes, Ontario.

Miss Janet Davis, Sherbrooke Street West, is spending her holidays at Wooden Acres, St. Adolphe de Howard, Quebec.

Mrs. Lawrence Lande, Upper Roslyn Avenue, has returned from Murray Bay, Quebec, accompanied by her mother and sister, Mrs. M. L. Prentis and Miss Jewell Prentis, of Detroit, who visited her for some time.

Mrs. Philip Vineberg, Summerhill Avenue, is visiting her mother, Mrs. A. Shuter, at Trout Lake, Quebec.

Mrs. J. Kirschberg, Victoria Avenue, is spending the summer at Ivry Nord.

Miss Suzann Cohen, Cote des Neiges Road, has returned from Ohio where she visited relatives and friends in Cleveland, Akron, Wooster, and Barberton.

Mrs. Joseph Fineberg and family, Western Avenue, are spending the summer at Ivry Nord, Quebec.

Miss Minnie Shatsky, Sherbrooke Street West, has returned from Long Beach, N.Y., where she visited relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Kirschberg, Elm Avenue, left on the Saguenay Cruise.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward Kirsch, of New York, visited his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Simon Kirsch, Windsor Avenue.

Miss Esther Levitt, Grosvenor Avenue, has returned from a holiday spent at Muskoka Lakes, Ontario.

Philip Popliger, Shuter Street, is spending a week at Ste. Agathe.

## Hebrew University Head In Controversy Over Jewish Enlistment

Dr. J. L. Magnes, president of the Hebrew University, in Palestine, is involved in a new controversy owing to his objection to pressure being brought on young Jews to enlist for service. Dr. Magnes insists that as long as the Government has not introduced conscription the Jewish Agency must not use any pressure, or apply sanctions, in order to induce Jews to enlist.

The Palestine Post, the English-language daily, in a leading article replying to Dr. Magnes, maintains that the absence of conscription imposes a noble responsibility on the people themselves. The paper asserts that if the Community possesses an organization ensuring a disciplined response to recruitment appeals, it is its duty to exercise such authority and not provide shelter for slackers.

Davar, the Hebrew labor daily, maintains that Dr. Magnes's statement that the Jewish Agency ought not to exercise pressure is tantamount to a denial to Palestine Jewry of its character as a national entity.

Professor Hugo Bergmann, former Rector of the Hebrew University, addressing a meeting of students, said that the proclamation of obligatory enlistment by the Jewish Agency had restored their civic and political honor, converting them into citizens in this fateful war.

Dr. Magnes's statement has created a stir throughout the Yishuv, whose central and local authorities are all in favor of obligatory enlistment, according to age, family, and availability.

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Miss Yetta Silver, Souvenir Avenue, returned from Little Metis and is at St. Sauveur, Quebec.

Miss Marylin Maits, Western Avenue, spent a few days at Ivry and Ste. Agathe.

Miss Rachel Frances Bloomfield, of New York, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bloomfield, Western Avenue.

Mrs. Samuel Shacter, St. Catherine Street West, has returned from Sherbrooke, Quebec, where she visited her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Abe Smith.

Ralph Floria, of New York, was the guest of Jack Reitman, Victoria Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bronfman, Westmount Boulevard, visited their son and daughter-in-law, Alf Craftsman Gerald Bronfman and Mrs. Bronfman, in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rittenberg, Grosvenor Avenue, were in Boston as guests at the wedding of the latter's brother, Morton Godine, to Miss Sylvia Beckwith.

Melvin Margolick, Sherbrooke Street West, spent a few days at Camp Hakoah, Trout Lake, Quebec.

Mrs. Arthur Fremes flew from Ottawa and spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jul. Heim, Drummond Street.

Mrs. A. B. Illevitz, Bishop Street, is at Wooden Acres, St. Adolphe de Howard.

Solomon Ein, Sherbrooke Street West, is spending several weeks at Saratoga Springs and Buffalo, N.Y., where he is visiting his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Chazen.

Mrs. H. Hart, Olivier Avenue, is spending a week at Ivry, visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. Ryan.

Mrs. Gerald Tritt, Grosvenor Avenue, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. Silver, at Lac Brue, Quebec.

Miss Edna Denbow, Forden Avenue, has gone to Boston to visit friends.

Dr. Morton N. Bloomfield, of the University of Akron, Ohio, who visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bloomfield, Western Avenue, left with Mr. and Mrs. Edgar H. Cohen, Cote des Neiges Road, for a holiday at Old Orchard Beach.

Mrs. Felix Alexander, Victoria Avenue, is spending the summer at Lake Echo, Laurentian Mountains.

Louis Salins, of Boston, is visiting Dr. and Mrs. D. Tannenbaum, Sherbrooke Street West.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Kert and Miss Doris Kert, Redfern Avenue, left for Murray Bay and the Saguenay Cruise.

H. Batshaw and Dr. Anne T. Batshaw and family, Anwoth Road, are spending the summer at Lake Connolly, Laurentian Mountains.

Dr. and Mrs. Murray Pall, of Chicago, are visiting Mrs. H. Bloomfield, Dorchester Street West.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Godine, Souvenir Avenue, were in Boston to be present at the wedding of their son, Morton Godine, to Miss Sylvia Beckwith, on August 10th.

Mrs. Simon Kirsch, Windsor Avenue, has returned from St. Adolphe de Howard, Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Jul. Heim, Drummond Street, are leaving on Friday to spend a week at their cottage at St. Donat, Quebec.

Miss Sydney Dotner, Cote St. Luc Road, is spending a month at Clear Lake, Manitoba.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Fisher, Vendome Avenue, and Mrs. Arnold Fisher were guests at the Godine-Beckwith wedding in Boston, Mass.

Miss Pauline Rutenberg, Earnscliffe Avenue, has returned from Lake Echo, Laurentian Mountains, where she was the guest of Madame Pauline Donalda.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Livermann, Queen Mary Road, have returned from a trip to the Gaspe Coast.

Miss Gertrude Chorlton, Vendome Avenue, visited Mrs. F. Berlin at Plage Laval.

Mrs. B. Nathanson, formerly Miss May Lazarus, of Montreal, and daughter, Glenda, of New York, are visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. B. Goldenberg, Decarie Boulevard.

Miss Sybil Goldenberg, Girouard Avenue, is visiting friends in Quebec.

Martin Shaua, Jr., Queen Mary Road, is spending a week at Four Seasons Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Vineberg, formerly Blythe Lesser, have returned from a trip to Banff, Lake Louise, and Vancouver, and will take up their residence on MacDonald Crescent.

Miss Judith Blumkin, 3837 Girouard Avenue, is spending her vacation at Ivry, Quebec.

Miss Hilda Galt, Girouard Avenue, has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Chorney, Grovehill Place, are spending the summer at Lake Echo, Laurentian Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Kerner and Miss Shirley Kerner, Draper Avenue, returned from a motor trip to Toronto, Niagara Falls, and Detroit.

Miss Fanny Ratner, Coolbrook Avenue, has returned from Kingston, Ontario, where she attended the summer school at Queen's University.

Miss Sara Hoffman, Decarie Boulevard, is spending a few weeks at Point Comfort, Ontario.

Mrs. A. Vineberg, Decarie Boulevard, has returned from Filion, Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Cosnoff, Cote St. Luc Road, are leaving to spend a few weeks at St. Donat, Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Charlton and baby son, Norman, Cote St. Luc Road, are spending a vacation at Ivry Nord, Quebec.

Mrs. Charles Goldstein and son, Norman, Decarie Boulevard, have returned from Sherbrooke, Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Barcovitch and son, Herbert, Ponsard Avenue, are at Lac Brule, Quebec.

Mrs. Elca Mendelsohn, Grey Avenue, has returned from St. Adolphe de Howard, where she was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Simon Kirsch at her summer home.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kahn, Old Orchard Avenue, spent their holiday motoring through the Thousand Islands.

L. Cohen, Decarie Boulevard, has joined Mrs. Cohen at Carlsbad Springs.

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The rapid spread of the "V" movement, which consists of writing the letter "V" to represent "Victory" for the Allies wherever one can in Nazi-occupied territories has brought about the arrest of hundreds of Jews in Yugoslavia. In Zagreb and Serajevo, in particular, large numbers were taken into custody. The Jews are accused of listening to London broadcasts exhorting them to carry on the "V" movement. A hundred "Jews and Communists" were executed in Belgrade. That the Nazis are having added difficulties with guerrilla movements in the Balkans is shown by a report that about a hundred prisoners, including some Jews, managed to shoot their way out of a prison camp in Croatia.

Dr. Adele Cohn is on her way to China as the first physician sent to the war zone by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China. A tuberculosis specialist, Dr. Cohn is regarded as an expert in the problems arising out of malnutrition and other medical consequences of war.

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# Social Notes—Montreal

Mrs. Joseph Salomont and daughter, Rhoda, Grey Avenue, visited Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gelber in Toronto.

Mrs. M. Wilanski, Prudhomme Avenue, has returned from Trout Lake, where she visited her sister, Mrs. H. L. Sourkes.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Gardner, Grovehill Place, spent a few days visiting the former's mother, Mrs. Nathan Gardner, in Quebec City.

Mrs. Dean Kerner, Draper Avenue, is back from a motor trip to Toronto, Niagara Falls, and Detroit.

Miss Bae Charlton, Vendome Avenue, has returned from a holiday at St. Donat, Quebec.

Misses Ruth and Edna Cohen, Queen Mary Road, spent their holidays at Wooden Acres, St. Adolphe de Howard.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Phillips, Vendome Avenue, were in Boston as guests at the wedding of the latter's brother, Morton Godine, to Miss Sylvia Beckwith.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Simon, Queen Mary Road, spent a few days at Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Vineberg, Decarie Boulevard, were the guests of Mrs. Simon Kirsch, at St. Adolphe de Howard, Quebec.

Mr and Mrs. Jacob Hamburg, Kensington Avenue, are spending several weeks at Carlsbad Springs, Ontario.

At Lakewood Lodge, St. Donat, were: Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Feis, Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Kirsch, Henry Kahane, Mrs. H. Levine, Marcus Lelbovitz, Simon Levine, M. Potofsky, Basil Rubin, Myron Simon, Lewis Stattner, Teddy Silverman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Umanski, Hyman Alper, of Camden, N.S., Lieutenant Bert Ellison, of Brockville, Ont.

D. Crestohl addressed visitors at Hotel Vermont, Ste. Agathe. Gregory Sanders introduced him. The collection of $176 was organized by Mr. and Mrs. Sam Levine, assisted by Dr. Felix Bernstein, Jack Golden, I. J. Lash. At Castle des Monts, Bernard Figler made an appeal. Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Gordon, assisted by Bill Meyers and M. B. Schwartz, collected $81. S. Broder, at Filion, assisted by S. Auerbach and M. Kraisman, collected $75. Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Caiserman collected $6 at the home of S. Belkin; $5 at the home of S. J. Pearson; and Mrs. Caiserman, at Laing's, Ste. Agathe, collected $22.85, and at the home of Hyman Deckelbaum, $5. Mrs. E. Zunenshine, in Val Morin, collected $38. S. Kaplan collected $35; P. Lipshetz, $26. L. Kronitch, at La Macaza, collected $13. At the Mohawk Inn, Prefontaine, A. Shurem made an appeal and Mrs. M. Caiserman collected over $8. G. Evin, of Geulah Lodge, and S. Halperin, of the Mizrachi, assisted by Joseph Gerstein, collected $7 in Christieville, and $11 in Plage Laval.

## • MONTREAL MEETINGS •

• Eastern Division Canadian Jewish Congress. At a conference at the Montefiore Club, of organization and institutions, Samuel Bronfman, Congress president, presided. Recruiting activities of the War Efforts Committee were discussed and it was unanimously decided to promote and co-ordinate recruiting in Jewish centres. Committee: Lieut.-Col. Philip Abbey, Capt. Horace R. Cohen, David Kirsch. M. H. Myerson will supervise and direct the work of enjoining every able bodied, militarily eligible young man to enter the ranks. The Military Committee will seek the co-operation of parents, organizations, labour unions and the masses.

• The sum of $8.42 was raised for the Queen's Canadian Fund by David Kaman, aged eight, and Earl Kruger, ten, by running a hot dog and lemonade stand at Lower Woodlands, Quebec. They were assisted in serving by Sunny Miller, aged twelve; Martin Perlman, eleven; Allan Perlman, nine; Arnold Kramer, twelve.

• Young Judaea 14th Biennial National Convention will open in Windsor on Saturday, August 30th, at an Oneg Shabbat round table. Windsor convention committee: Mrs. N. Schulman, Misses Belle Rosenthal, general secretary; Frances Geller, Mrs. I. Ben Ezra, Al. Rastman, Misses Mary Adelman, Rose Glanz, Harriet Heitgott; I. Martin, Ben Lalor, Misses Riva Feingersh, Ruth Aaronoff; David Orioph, Miss Miriam Byaw, Mrs. Harry Zeitz. Honorary patrons: A. J. Freiman, of Ottawa, and Mrs. A. Bagineky, Sr., of Montreal. Dr. Mark Zimmerman, of Toronto, is honorary chairman and honorary vice-chairmen are Nathan Shuster, Montreal; John R. Dever, Kingston; Oscar Wilder, Winnipeg. Honorary members: Rabbi Nahum Schalman, Dr. I. Ben Ezra, Mrs. I. Ben Ezra, Miss Frances Geller, Milton Meretsky, Jerry Glanz, of Windsor. Miss Shaindle Stipelman, Montreal, is executive secretary.

• Young Hebrew Ladies Aid Society annual bazaar takes place in Chevra Kadisha Synagogue on December 14th, 15th, 16th, proceeds for clothing twice annually several hundreds of school youth. S. B. Schwartz is president.

• Zionist Organization: Jewish National Fund, chairman of the Summer Resort Committee was Mrs. M. Surchin, assisted by Mesdames H. M. Caiserman, W. Rivesh, L. Miller. Nachum Wilchesky organized the Labor Zionist Youth Habonim at Camp Kvutza and they collected over $85. Leon

# Morgenthau: Treasurer To The Democracies

By Elliott V. Bell, In The New York Times Magazine

The financial nerve center of the world today lies neither in Wall Street nor in Lombard Street. It resides in a huge colonnaded building covering about two square blocks on Washington's Pennsylvania Avenue, to the right of the White House. This is the United States Treasury, whose hard-working officials have the responsibility not merely of financing our own defense program, but as a result of the lease-lend law are virtually charged with maintaining the solvency of Britain, Canada, China and the whole international community of democratic nations. Directing head of this great effort is a tall, baldish, solemn-faced gentleman farmer of 50, Henry Morgenthau Jr., the Secretary of the United States Treasury.

As Mr. Morgenthau conceives his task, it is not merely to raise the taxes and the loans which will finance the arsenal of democracy. Beyond that it is to conduct this great financial effort so as to preserve the essential character of our capitalist democracy, fend off the ever-menacing danger of inflation and hold together the structure of world currency systems against the day of economic reconstruction when the war is over.

Mr. Morgenthau has a firm and deep-rooted faith in capitalism. Given the necessary safeguard to protect the little fellow, he says, it is still the best system that we know anything about. He believes that we can and will come through this difficult period without a runaway inflation. But looking ahead to the problems before us, he sees just one paramount job that must be put before everything else.

"The first job that faces the world today," he says, "is to lick Hitler. That must come before everything else. That must be done first."

Mr. Morgenthau is well over six feet tall and of robust build. The general impression he creates is that of a sober, conscientious and matter-of-fact man. This impression is heightened by his pince-nez and his tall forehead, whence his hair, originally dark brown but now mostly gray, has retreated. In conversation he uses few gestures and shows little animation.

Although by nature somewhat nervous and inclined to worry and suspicion, he gives the impression of rather firm self-control. He is an orderly and precise man who demands of his assistants an enormous volume of data and explanation upon which to base his decisions. Inflexible honesty in the administration of the affairs of the department, a dogged and relentless devotion to the job and complete loyalty to his friend and President are the outstanding characteristics upon which his friends and foes all agree.

Talking about his job he is at his best. It is then that he seems to break through the quiet reserve that is his characteristic. He becomes more animated, more vehement. And it is then that one gets the clue to the man. Neither by training nor by force of personality is he the popular conception of a Secretary of the Treasury, but by sheer dogged determination to master the problems of the office and to drive himself and his associates he has surmounted the difficulties of his own early lack of experience. Taking hold at a time when the United States was barely emerging from the greatest financial panic in its history, a time when the dollar was unstable and when many experienced financiers thought a drastic inflation was inevitable, he has brought the Treasury through to the point where it is today.

Outside the Treasury and the White House Mr. Morgenthau has few unrestrained enthusiasts. He is anathema to the more radical New Dealers, who regard him as reactionary at heart, a constant stumbling-block in the way of the full realization of government spending policies. His more conservative colleagues tend to dismiss him with faint praise as a well-meaning and hard-working man. Yet in the face of this rather generally slighting attitude, Mr. Morgenthau's actual record of achievement in the Treasury provides a sharp contrast.

Under his direction the dollar has been stabilized and established as the strongest currency in the world, the enormous deficits of the past eight years have been financed at exceedingly low rates of interest, monetary and economic collaboration among the democratic nations has been established and enormous powers over the financial and economic life of the nation have been concentrated in the hands of the government. The chief financial officer of an administration that has spent more money than any other and has increased the national debt to unprecedented levels, Henry Morgenthau Jr. has also been the chief advocate in that administration of government economies. His greatest ambition, probably, would have been to achieve a balanced budget.

Most men come to the Secretaryship of the Treasury at the apex of a long and outstanding career in finance. Mr. Morgenthau was catapulted into that eminence to the surprise of nearly every one, including himself, from a position of comparative obscurity. Born in New York fifty years ago, he is the son of Henry Morgenthau Sr., who had emigrated to this country from Germany, made a fortune and became Ambassador to Turkey under Woodrow Wilson.

As a youth he apparently was not very sure what he wanted to do. He studied architecture at Cornell for a while but gave it up; worked in his father's enterprises for a while but gave that up. Finally, while recuperating from an illness on a Texas ranch, he decided that he would like to be a farmer. He returned to Cornell to study agriculture, bought himself a farm in Dutchess County and established himself as a successful scientific gentleman farmer. It was in this period that Mr. and Mrs. Morgenthau became close friends of another Dutchess County squire, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

When Mr. Roosevelt ran for the Governorship of New York, Mr. Morgenthau became his advance agent on the up-State campaign tours, going ahead to arrange for reception committees, see that a good turnout was assured for meetings and that all arrangements were in order. With the election of Governor Roosevelt, Mr. Morgenthau became New York's Commissioner of Conservation, and when his friend went to the White House in 1933 he was brought to Washington as an adviser on farm questions and to head the Farm Credit Administration.

Mr. Morgenthau went to the Treasury in the Autumn of 1933 as Under-Secretary, a post that was equivalent to the Secretaryship, because William H. Woodin, the Secretary, was already dangerously ill and unable to give much of his time or energy to the job. Following Mr. Woodin's death he became Secretary, and the generally unflattering assumption was that he had been given the job either as a temporary stopgap or because the President really wanted to be his own Secretary of the Treasury and was using his old and faithful friend merely as a figurehead. That was the legend and it still persists, although it scarcely squares with all the facts. The truth is that the post of Secretary of the Treasury is far too complex and man-killing to be added to the other great burdens of the Presidency, and, in practice, the Treasury Department under Secretary Morgenthau has

(Continued on Page Four)

## Card Of Thanks

The family of the late Mrs. A. Nudelman wish to express their sincere appreciation to their many friends for their kindness and sympathy shown during their recent bereavement.

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# Morgenthau: Treasurer To The Democracies

(Continued from Page Three)

been among the most autonomous departments of the government.

Few people realize the full ramification of the Treasury's duties. Apart from the collection of customs and of internal revenues, and the flotation and payment of loans, the Treasury includes within its province the Mint and the Bureau of Engraving, which produce the coin and currency of the country; the Secret Service, the Bureau of Narcotics and (in ordinary times) the Coast Guard. In recent years its duties have been greatly enlarged to include such functions as the management of the Stabilization Fund, the control of some $4,400,000,000 of foreign assets which have been frozen here and the whole complex problem of collaborating with Britain in the purchase of war materials under the lease-lend law.

The direction of this vast field of activity, especially in these days of world crisis, is an enormous job. It calls for hard work, long hours and everlasting application to the problems in hand. These are precisely the outstanding impressions one gets from a visit to the Treasury. The long, cool marble-tiled corridors of the great Treasury Building, with their old-fashioned gilt pilasters, give little sense of the pressure of work that is going on. But behind the white-shuttered doors that line these corridors the Treasury's financial experts are working long hours, shaping tax proposals, pushing the defense savings bond campaign, planning new securities issues, watching the developments in the money market and the flow of capital in and out of the country, keeping a jump or two ahead of the enormous and swelling demand for funds to meet the expanding program of national defense and aid to Britain.

Secretary Morgenthau's day begins early. From long-standing habit he rises at 6:30 and by half past 7 he has usually gone through the New York and Washington papers and been in touch by telephone with one or two of his assistants. A favorite trick is to call up one of his associates and suggest that they walk together the two miles from the Secretary's home to the Treasury. By 8.45 Mr. Morgenthau is at his desk ready to pile into the day's work. At 9:30 every morning there is a staff meeting, attended by the Under-Secretary, the various assistant secretaries and one or two others, about ten or twelve people all told.

These meetings are held in the Secretary's large office in the southwest corner of the second floor. Like all the other rooms of this hundred-year-old building, the Secretary's office has a gracious mellow and dignified air, more like a private library than a business office.

The staff members at these meetings range themselves in a circle and the Secretary begins usually by passing on to them any important information he thinks they should know. Then he goes around the circle asking each one whether he has anything to bring up for discussion. The meetings are in the nature of debates and sometimes they grow pretty lively but there are never any hard feelings left over. That is a fixed principle with Mr. Morgenthau.

As for himself the Secretary admits frankly that the Treasury is his whole life. He has no other interests which are allowed to conflict with it. Besides putting in a long day he habitually carries home with him each evening a bundle of papers to be studied after dinner.

Except for one day a week when he usually lunches at the White House, the Secretary takes his lunch in a small dining room just below his office, which is reached by a private elevator. Here seated at the oval table at which were negotiated and signed the ill-fated debt agreements following the last war, he has a little leisure in the day to relax and chat with a visitor. It was here recently that he talked about problems of defense financing, the chances of avoiding inflation and the shape of coming problems.

Taxes and the sale of defense savings bonds to the public must constitute the two main pillars of defense financing, he remarked. The primary purpose of the new tax bill must be to raise money, but it must do this in such a way as not to take all the profits away from business and deprive it of the incentive to function.

"We must never forget that ours is a capitalist system. I say that with emphasis and without an 'if.' The tax program must be such as not to destroy incentive. If the little man can be properly safeguarded, capitalism is the best system we know of."

At the same time, Mr. Morgenthau pointed out, the tax program must be framed so as to prevent a too-great expansion of purchasing power in this period when so much of our productive effort is being directed toward the production of armaments. One way to accomplish this is to borrow the savings of the people through the defense savings bond program. But Mr. Morgenthau sees a larger side to this program. He wants to see as many people as possible with a direct financial stake in the government.

"Away back when we first started the baby bonds," he said, "the idea I had in mind was that we should have in this country a rentier class. The more bondholders we have who have a stake in the government the more support there will be for governmental economy and for sound government finances. We now have 2,000,000 small bondholders. I would like to see—the figure—up to 5,000,000 or 10,000,000 or even more."

As for the dangers of inflation, Mr. Morgenthau does not minimize them but he firmly believes they can be avoided.

"There will never be inflation so long as Mr. Roosevelt is President," according to Mr. Morgenthau. "You can go back through the President's whole record and you will find that he has always been keenly aware of the dangers of unwarranted price advances.

"I believe we can avoid inflation by taking the necessary steps. But we must take the right measures on all fronts. We cannot succeed if we let things get out of line here and there. That means, for example, that Congress must be willing to cut unnecessary spending."

Mr. Morgenthau recognized that the spreading demands of defense and the measures necessary to control prices involve a considerable degree of regulation of our whole economy. He was asked how he thought that growing trend both here and abroad could be reconciled with his own strong desire to maintain free capitalistic enterprise.

"That," he replied, "is a very large question. I'll try to answer it, but I don't expect the answer to satisfy you. It seems to me that there is just one job that faces the world today. That job is to lick Hitler.

"When that is done I would favor a complete disarmament all over the world—a disarmament that goes to the extent of destroying all the arms factories. Then I think we should join in setting up an international police force to see that those armament factories stay destroyed and that no nation succeeds in secretly rebuilding them.

"One of the next things we should do is to redistribute our gold. I think our gold should be used to help rebuild the world, even if we have to give it away."

Gold, in the opinion of the Secretary, has not yet lost its usefulness. It has become of less importance domestically, but is still useful internationally. He regards it as the best medium we have for the settlement of international balances and the carrying out of international monetary transactions.

Looking back over the job as it has developed in the past seven years, Mr. Morgenthau confesses that he doesn't think he would have had the courage to take it on if he could have known what it would be like. Yet he is deeply grateful for having had the opportunity for public service that has come to him as Secretary of the Treasury in these difficult years.

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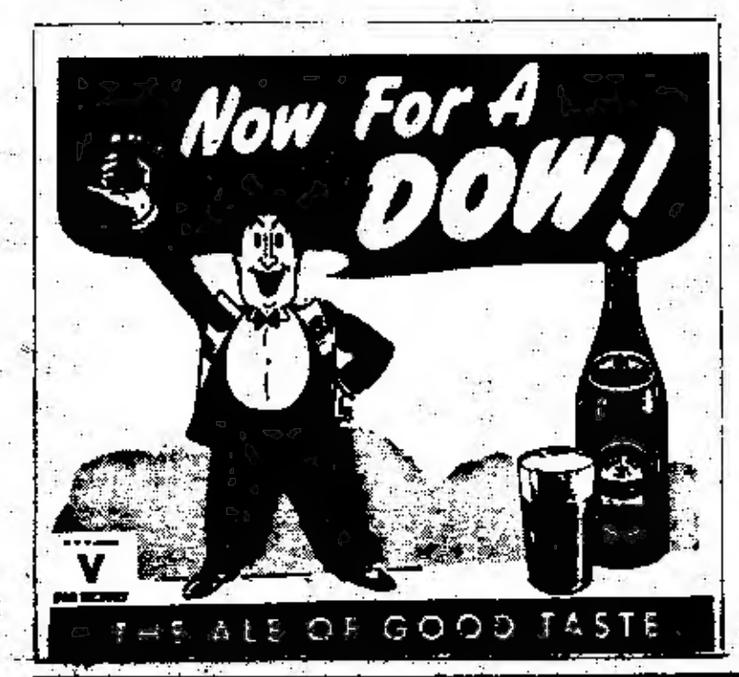
The Nazi program calls for the exile of all Jews from the region of Poland to Siberia, according to news received here. Jews from Central and Western Europe will be sent to Madagascar.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# MARRIAGES

**Briskin-Liverman**

The marriage of Miss Ruth Liverman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Liverman, Victoria Avenue, to Julius Briskin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Briskin, Verdome Avenue, took place on Tuesday, August 5th, in the Salle Doree of the Mount Royal Hotel. Rabbi Charles Bender officiated. Mrs. Herbert Balinsky, sister of the groom, was matron of honor, and Harry Lauria, uncle of the groom, was best man. The bride wore a gown of white jersey, and a tulle illusion veil, held by a Juliet cap trimmed with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white gladioli. The matron of honor wore a gown of periwinkle blue, and head dress and veil held with a cluster of shrimp colored gladioli. She carried an arm bouquet of these flowers. The bride's mother wore a gown of beige crepe, brown accessories, and corsage of orchids. The groom's mother, wore heavenly blue jersey and lace, blue accessories, and corsage of orchids. The rooms were decorated with gladioli in pastel shades and the aisle leading to the altar had tall candelabra, with lighted tapers and standards filled with gladioli in pastel shades. Mrs. M. Fineberg played the wedding march on the organ. Mr. and Mrs. Briskin left by motor for the Gaspe Coast, the bride travelling in a frock of blue nylon, blue coat trimmed in fox with navy accessories. Out-of-town guests were, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Briskin, of Pittsburgh, Mrs. L. Kahhan and Mrs. L. Glazer of Philadelphia, and Misses Sadie, Naomi and Eleanor Goldman, of Easton, Pennsylvania.

# ENGAGEMENTS

Rev. and Mrs. M. Paul, of Philadelphia, announce the engagement of their daughter, Rose, to Irving, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Berlin, Jeanne Mance Street.

# BIRTHS

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Fineberg (nee Leah Gold) a daughter, sister to Bernard Melvin.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital on August 7, to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Shachet (nee Ethel Yellen), a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Max Rubin (nee Bea Schreiber) on July 24th, a daughter, Eleanor Sandra, at the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Bloom (nee Mary Copnick), a son.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, August 7th, to Sgt. Moe Goldberg, R.C.A.F., and Mrs. Goldberg (nee Ella Baum) a son.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital on August 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Wienkopf, (nee Toby Freed), a son.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital on August 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. Archie Shulhowitz (nee Elka Bidder) a son.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 11th, to Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Freedman (nee Florence Hymet), a son.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on Sunday, August 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Falgan, (nee Evelyn Silverstone), a son.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on Sunday, August 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Lazarus (nee Ray Spirer), a son.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kellner (nee Doris Weiner), a daughter.

Born, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on August 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Goldberg (nee Molly Rothberg), a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Miller (nee Miriam Bonder), at the Jewish General Hospital, Saturday, August 9th, a daughter, sister to Daniel.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, August 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Silver (nee Bertha Vineberg), a son.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. Moe Steinberg (nee Ruth Brownstein), a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Cohen, (nee Rose Smilovitch), a daughter.

# DEATHS

Mellor Aaron, son of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Aaron, formerly of Montreal, died at Doctors' Hospital, New York, on August 7th, in his twenty-first year. He is survived by his parents; one brother, Arnold; one sister, Miriam Joy. Funeral took place from the home of his uncle, Samuel Bronfman, 15 Belvedere Road. Rabbi Gershon Levi officiated. Burial was at Shaar Hashomayim Cemetary.

Edith Rosenblum died on August 8th, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, after a lengthy illness. She was the wife of Julius Rosenblum, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Goodman, of New Glasgow, N.S. Funeral was held from the parlors of Paperman & Sons, Inc., 4081 St. Urbain Street.

Hyman L. Dorfman, aged 64 years, 4372 Girouard Avenue, died on August 8th. Born in Russia, Mr. Dorfman settled in Montreal in 1904 and founded several business enterprises with which he was associated until his death. He was a member of Shaare Zion Synagogue, King Edward Benefit Association, Bessarabian Hebrew Sick Association, and others. Surviving are two sons, Max and Oscar; and two daughters, Mrs. F. Cutler, of Montreal, and Mrs. D. Yukelson, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Leah Urtick Marcus died at Kingston, Ontario, on July 28th. Surviving her are her husband, Max; one son, Samuel; one daughter, Ella; four sisters, Mrs. B. Braunstein, Mrs. I. Levine, Miss Mollie Urtick, Miss Bessye Urtick, all of Montreal; two brothers, Al. Urtick, of Montreal, and Joseph Urtick, of Chicago. Mrs. Marcus was a member of Beth Israel Synagogue and of the Sisterhood Auxiliary, secretary of Queen Esther Chapter of Hadassah, and was a past member of the Home and School Board.

Solomon Levitan, aged 58, of 786 Champagneur Avenue, was fatally injured when he was knocked down by an automobile at the intersection of Park and St. Viateur Avenues. The accident occurred at 9 a.m., August 10th. According to police of the Laurier Avenue station, was crossing Park Avenue when he walked into the side of a northbound auto[illegible] driven by Wolfe Beitcher, [illegible] Quebec Avenue. The latter stopped immediately after the mishap and summoned aid. His skull fractured, Levitan was taken to Montreal Neurological Institute, but he died a few hours later without regaining consciousness. A native of Russia, Levitan came to Montreal about 40 years ago and had resided here since. Surviving are two sons, Louis and Hicky, of Montreal; two daughters, Mrs. H. Corber, of Outremont, and Mrs. R. Rouda, of New York, and 11 grandchildren and one great grandchild.

# CLASS IN COOKERY

**BARBECUE CHICKEN SAUCE**

2 tablespoons of chicken fat or oil
1 large onion minced
6 tablespoons vinegar
3 tablespoons brown sugar
6 tablespoons Chili sauce
allspice, paprika, pepper, salt

Simmer the onions in the chicken fat or oil until brown. Add vinegar and brown sugar, mix over slow fire until sugar is dissolved. Add Chili sauce and spices. Simmer for about five to ten minutes. Pour over roast chicken and reheat in oven for several minutes.

Mrs. Jack Gersovitch,
Kenogami, Quebec.

**DUTCH APPLE PIE**

five or six tart apples
one cup of brown sugar
one half teaspoon of cinnamon or nutmeg
one cup of sweet cream

Peel and core apples. Cut in eighths and arrange evenly in a deep pie plate, which has been lined with pie pastry. Pour cream over apples, and sprinkle sugar and spice on top. Bake in a 350° oven for about 35 minutes.

Mrs. M. Salek,
47 Hillcrest Drive, Toronto.

# The Challenge of the Refugee To The Church

By Gracia D. Booth

Milling about over the face of Europe today are countless hordes of homeless humanity made up of refugees from practically every country, race and religious faith in the old land.

This heart-rending spectacle of some sixty millions of panic-stricken men, women and children exiled from their homelands, destitute and starving as a result of war, presents to the Christian Church a challenge unprecedented in all its history. And it is a challenge not only to meet the immediate, urgent need of supplying food and clothing and temporary shelter for the refugee but the more far-reaching and difficult task of the permanent re-settlement and rehabilitation of that "refugee residue," sure to remain in every land when the war is ended.

The vast majority of refugees in Europe consider their exile as only temporary and eagerly await the opportunity of returning and rebuilding their humble cottages. Their need for immediate relief is most urgent and their plight pitiable indeed. Our great concern, however, must be centered upon those unfortunate individuals who, because of racial, religious or political persecution, are for ever exiled from their own lands and seek refuge and re-establishment in Canada.

For seven years European refugees have been coming into Canada. With the beginning of Nazism came the Germans, both Nordic and Jew. Then, as the Nazi terror grew and spread in ever-widening circles to embrace Austria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Poland, Italy, Scandinavia and Western Europe, refugees from these lands arrived in increasing numbers.

Among them are high-spirited people who refused to sanction or assist in the advance of Nazism and were forced to flee from persecution, and probable torture and death. Many, many more are here because of religious persecution and, finally, there is a considerable group made up of those who, voluntarily, gave up their homes and their possessions and came to this strange land in preference to living under a Fascist regime.

As we tackle the problem of helping the permanent refugee to become an integral part of our national life we must consider his adaptability, not only in respect to a job or profession, but, also, on the cultural level and with a view to his future citizenship. For, with real understanding and proper assistance, the great potentialities among the refugees may be so developed as to make of them great economic and spiritual assets to our national life.

As a rule, the refugee begins to look for employment as soon as he arrives, if he has come without capital for, as an exile with no national status or security, he feels desperately in need of economic security. While not nearly all of them succeed in finding remunerative work we must remember that all refugees are consumers so that the competition in the labour market is low indeed. Many have been trained in non-competitive occupations and there is great need of such in Canada.

Anti-semitism and discrimination against aliens often hinders the refugee in his search for a job, and many who were professional men cannot legally continue in that profession—notably refugee physicians. A few scientists have been enabled to carry on valuable research work and, in this capacity, are a distinct asset to our cultural life. Many more, however, have been forced to put aside their scientific work in order to earn a livelihood. The loss is ours.

Many of the refugees open enterprises of their own, manufacturing goods which can no longer be imported from Europe, such as fine glass, leather and rubber products, candles, toys, as well as growing paprika or raising goats. When this happens no competition exists. On the contrary, many Canadians, without work for years, perhaps, are employed in these new industries. Statistics show that in England, prior to the War fifteen thousand British workers were employed by eleven thousand refugees.

In contrast to the immigrant of pre-Hitler days, who may never have been outside his own little village before he emigrated and to whom the culture of his own land even may have been a closed book, the average refugee coming to us is acquainted, not only with the culture of his own land, but with other cultures, and national and international trends.

The refugee, as a rule, is *eager* to become a part of our social and national life, and active public sympathy and concern seeks him out and assists him greatly in making his adjustment. From the standpoint of the Canadian as well as the refugee, his speedy resettlement is the best possible solution for a happy adjustment.

Many times, however, if left too much to himself, he will "get in his own way" as it were, by constantly comparing the new ways, unfavourably, with the older, happier ways of living in his homeland. Feeling awkward, strange and, perhaps, unappreciated in this strange country, he often tends to seek out other refugees and so becomes a part of a small "inner circle" which may develop into a permanent refugee colony, cherishing old-country customs and adhering to old-country ways of thinking to the almost complete exclusion of the new. To prevent this type of isolation refugees should be brought in contact with Canadians as soon and as often as possible. With infinite patience and tact, with Christian understanding and appreciation of their human weaknesses and needs, the refugees must be gently pulled away from the background of terror and persecution which precipitated them into our midst and led into the kindly and hospitable atmosphere of association with free people in a free land.

And how shall this be brought

*(Continued on Page 8a)*

FOR FORTY YEARS
I'VE USED ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR FOR ALL MY BAKING..
and it has never once failed me. My boys declare nobody bakes better flavoured bread or tastier cakes than I do.
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OGILVIE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR

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## BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Allan Pifko (nee Sylvia Cohen) 43 Grace Street, on August 9th, at Toronto General Hospital, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Salskey (nee Ruth Shreiber) Borden Street, on July 29th, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter, Myrna Dianne.

Born, to Dr. and Mrs. John J. Stevens, Glencairn Avenue, on August 1st, at Toronto General Hospital, a son, Edward Richard.

## ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Goldstein, Standish Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Barbara Muriel, to Albert Richard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Waxer, College Street, the marriage to take place on September 14th.

## DEATHS

Sergeant Pilot Harris Black, aged twenty-one, was killed in action. The son of Barney Black, and the late Mrs. Black, 194 Crawford Street, Sergeant Pilot Black was born in Montreal and attended school in Toronto. Besides his father, he is survived by two sisters, Clare and Maxine, of Toronto.

The "V" symbol which has been adopted throughout the world as the symbol of Victory against the Nazis, originates in the hand formation used by the ancient Jewish priests when they blessed their people, it was pointed out. The gesture has been retained in the practices of the Kohanim today.

## CLASSIFIED

For Rent—Well furnished room in apartment, suitable for one or two girls. Bathurst-St. Clair district. Ke. 1174 — evenings, Lo. 7197.

$35.00—Upper duplex, six rooms and reception hall; all conveniences, newly decorated, hardwood throughout; back and front verandas, 99 Nassau Street, LO. 4806.

For rent—Furnished front bedroom, suitable for couple or students. Major Street at Bloor. KI. 8179.

For Rent — Furnished room, private home; no board. Me. 6983, 27 Austin Terrace.

$125.00—Large furnished modern duplex. Annex. Four bedrooms, three bathrooms, heated sunroom, hot water, janitor service. Ra. 7022.

For Rent — Room in private home, ideally located and furnished to suit one or two gentlemen students. Box 23, Canadian Jewish Review.

# Social Notes—Toronto

Misses Clara and Minnie Kallmeyer, South Drive, have returned from Owen Sound.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Allen, Edgar Avenue, spent a few days at Dundee, Quebec.

Mrs. W. Feingold, of Quincy, Florida, has returned home after spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Philip Dralman, of Whitby, Ontario.

Mrs. Moe Birnbaum, Tarlton Road, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sweet, of Hamilton.

Mrs. Leo Frankel, of Atlanta, Georgia, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Levy, Jarvis Street.

Mrs. H. Mendelsohn and Mrs. Pearl Lowe, Austin Terrace, are spending their vacation at Crystal Beach.

Mrs. D. Siegel, Vaughan Road, is spending a week at Jackson's Point.

Mrs. Reuben Rodnes, St. Clement's Avenue, and Mrs. A. G. Volpe, Markham Street, are at Geneva Park, Lake Couchiching, attending a conference at the Institute of Public Affairs.

Mrs. Saul Silverman, of Sudbury, spent a few days in Toronto, prior to leaving for New York, where she is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Herman Theaman.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cohen, Warren Road, spent a few days at Cobourg, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert G. Gordon, Avoca Avenue, have as their guests the latter's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Goldenberg, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Peter Dana, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mrs. Harry Bernstein, of New York, were guests of Mrs. M. J. Weiss, Ava Crescent, for ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Zelig and son, Lauren Vincent, of Windsor, Ontario, spent a week in Port Carling, Ontario. Before returning home, Mrs. Zelig and son are spending a week with the former's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cowan, Rusholme Road, while Mr. Zelig is at Port Hope, sketching.

Mrs. Max Lipsey and daughter, Elsa, of Williamsport Pa., are visiting the former's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Murray S. Brodey, Whitehall Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Laine, Strathearn Road, have returned from a trip to New York.

Mrs. Saul Salutin, Grace Street, is spending a week at Belle Ewart.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Follick, Bathurst Street, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Wineberg, Augusta Avenue, have returned from an extensive trip to Algonquin Park and Muskoka.

Miss Deena Claire Cohen, of Montreal, has returned home after a visit with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schwartz, Wineva Avenue, Scarboro Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Track and son, Richard, Bathurst Street, are spending a month at Tent City.

Mrs. M. R. Glasberg, Garfield Avenue, is spending several weeks at Port Sydney, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Levy, Turner Road, spent a week at Port Sydney, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Freedman, Bathurst Street, are at Port Sydney, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Grossberg, Wembley Road, have returned from Port Sydney, Ontario, where they spent ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. James Levy, Braemore Gardens, celebrated their thirtieth wedding anniversary at their summer home at Lorne Park.

Mrs. Jack Markus and son, Edward, Northcliffe Boulevard, are visiting the former's parents, Rev. and Mrs. A. I. Wishman, Rochester, N.Y.

Miss Min. Soltz, Cheritan Avenue, has returned from Bobcageon, Ontario, where she visited her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cohen.

Mr. and Mrs. Laurie Simonsky, Forest Hill Road, have returned from a trip to Temagami, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Korman and daughter, Linda Norwen, Northcliffe Boulevard, have returned from Port Stanley, where they spent two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lalhotta, Cortleigh Boulevard, have returned from Tent City, where they spent a month.

Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Leslie, Bathurst Street, have returned from a month's vacation at Britannia Bay, Ontario, and the Muskoka Lakes.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cotton, 5 Glenholme Avenue, have returned home after spending two weeks at Port Stanley, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Allen, Highbourne Road, spent a few days at Cobourg, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Saul Berkman and daughters, Charlotte and Vivian, of New York, are visiting the former's brothers-in-law and sisters, Mr. and Mrs. A. Zimmer, Borden Street, and Mr. and Mrs. I. Levenson, Palmerston Boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wiser, formerly Miss Jennie Goldman, have returned from their honeymoon by boat and train to the Pacific Coast, having visited Winnipeg, Calgary, Banff, Lake Louise, Jasper, Emerald Park, Yoho Valley, Vancouver, Victoria, and Edmonton where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Friefield, formerly Bertha Freed, of Toronto.

Mrs. H. Elkin, Crawford Street, has returned after spending a month at Roche's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Himel and family, Palmerston Boulevard, are spending their vacation at Roche's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Fish, Burnside Drive, spent a few days in Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. D. I. Simon, of Cleveland, Ohio, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jay J. Allen, Roxboro Drive.

Mrs. D. Kasler, Palmerston Boulevard, has returned from Prince Frederick, Maryland, where she visited her sister, Mrs. Joseph Dunkelman.

Mrs. Oscar Albert and daughter, Muriel Hildred, Carling Avenue, have returned from their vacation at Crystal Beach.

Mrs. A. Stancer, Dundas Street West, is at Jackson's Point for the season.

Miss Betty Tick, of Barnert Memorial Hospital, Paterson, N.J., is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Tick, 208 Glenair Road, for three weeks.

Miss Florence Shur and Julius Shur, of Los Angeles, California, were the guests of their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Max Smith, in Port Carling and Toronto.

Misses Jessie and Jennie Naftolin, Annette Street, have returned after spending their holidays at Midland, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Greenbaum and daughter, Edith, of Lynn, Mass., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. Glinsky, Dundas Street West.

Dr. Alfred Auerback, son of Mr. and Mrs. Murray Auerback, Lascelles Boulevard, is resident in neurology and psychiatry at the University of California Hospital in San Francisco and clinical instructor in that department of the Medical School.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Signer, 907 Bloor Street West, had with them over the civic holiday week-end, their son, Arthur Signer, of Ottawa, Mrs. M. B. Abrams and son, Gerald, of Ottawa, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Kimelman and son, Moishe, of Detroit, Michigan.

Miss Gertrude Borinsky, Manning Avenue, has returned home after spending her vacation at Midland, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Waisberd, Crawford Street, have returned after visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Corporal and Mrs. Leonard Shapiro, of Trenton, Ontario.

Dr. Charles Kaplan is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kaplan, Westmount Avenue, and will return to Pittsburgh, Pa., shortly to take up his appointment as chief resident physician at the Children's Hospital.

Mrs. F. Stein and family, Christie Street, are at Jackson's Point for the summer.

Miss Lee Leftowitz, of Dayton, Ohio, is the guest of Miss Helen Zimmerman, Phoebe Street.

Dr. and Mrs. L. Kagan, formerly of Roxton Road, have moved to their new home at 300 Lake Shore Road, Mimico.

Mrs. H. Seligman, Danforth Avenue, is spending several weeks at Belle Ewart.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schwartz, Wineva Avenue, Scarboro Beach, had as their guests the former's mother, Mrs. D. Schwartz and sister, Mrs. Edwin Cohen, of Montreal.

Miss Helen Mendelsohn, Austin Terrace, is spending two weeks at Crystal Beach.

Mrs. R. M. Goodman, Arlington Avenue, is spending two weeks at Monteith Inn, Lake Rosseau.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Wolpaw, of Cleveland, are visiting the latter's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Jay J. Allen, Roxboro Drive.

Mrs. S. Wenograd, of Philadelphia, Pa., is spending the summer with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert G. Gordon, Avoca Avenue.

Mrs. Elmer Lux, of Buffalo, was the guest of Mrs. M. J. Weiss, Ava Crescent.

Miss Hannah Zelda Katz, of Cleveland, Ohio, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Mouckley, Bathurst Street, while here for the marriage of Miss Zelda Katz to Dr. Ira Kaplan.

Stopping at Smith's Bay House, Port Carling, this week were: Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Factor, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goldstein, Mrs. M. Vogel, Samuel Berstone, Max Stein, Louis Laucke, Ivan Laucke, Edward Cutler, Bernard Stone, Irwin Stone, Louis Millstone, Morris Dekter, Irwin Wallace, Bernard Rosen, Philip Raphael, Jack Feinberg, L. Cutler, Misses Ettie Milstein, Bessie Podulsky, Dorothy Goldhar, Eve Silverstein, Dorothy Cibelman, Dorothy Lastman, Dorothy Panzer, Dina Glass, Beck Rose, Gertrude Reis, Bess Fedder, Anne Jaffe, Jeanette Shelson, Belle Kunner, Pearl Silbert, Lillian Rubenstein, Clara Caralick, Helen Rubinoff, Ida Ticktin, Mary Leon, Dorothy Wolfson, Mildred Speigel, all of Toronto; Alma Gulle, of Detroit; Mrs. P. Feiner, Dearborn, Michigan; Misses Sylvia Waxman, Gertrude Yaffe and Belle Levy, Hamilton; Miss Raye White, Windsor; Mrs. M. Bieler, New York; Miss Rose Mazin, Gravenhurst, Ontario; Miss Rose Sherman, Montreal; and Mr. and Mrs. J. Greenbaum and daughter, Edith, of Lynn, Mass.

# The Challenge Of The Refugee To The Church

*(Continued from Page Five)*

about, you ask? Perhaps a brief description of the efforts of the American Friends Service Committee along this very line would best answer that question.

The Quaker Refugee Hostel is a natural outgrowth of the heartfelt "concern" on the part of Friends to relieve, in so far as humanly possible, the terrific strain and stress under which the refugee has been and still is existing. Recognizing that criticisms and misunderstandings are bound to occur, both from the refugee and the new community into which he comes, Friends seek to be a reconciling agent by endeavouring to build a more co-operative and peaceful society, however small must be the beginning.

Since the support and sympathetic understanding the community plus its willingness to tackle the problem is absolutely necessary to its success, hostels are located in communities largely settled by Friends themselves.

Scattergood Hostel, the first experiment in this field of service, is an old remodelled Quaker boarding-school in the country near West Branch, Iowa, the birthplace of Herbert Hoover. The idea originated with the Young Friends and immediately received the sanction and support of the older people.

Firmly believing that there is "that of God in every man" and proceeding upon the simple basis of loving and understanding fellowship with human beings suffering from persecution, these simple farmer folk of Iowa received into their Christian care the first Austrian and German refugees nearly two years ago. Since that time many refugees have gone forth from this hostel into various mid-western towns and communities and taken their real places as citizens.

Quaker Hill, situated in the country just outside Richmond, Indiana, is the newest hostel.

Each of these hostels is able to house forty to fifty refugees and a staff of from ten to fifteen Americans. They are simply but comfortably furnished. There is no prescribed daily routine of work for a fundamentally necessary adjustment for the Europeans is the acceptance of the privilege and practise of individual freedom. So the discipline is self-imposed and the day's work is accomplished, not by compulsion, but by voluntary co-operation until, before he realizes what is happening, the refugee himself feels an active sense of responsibility for the success of the venture rather than a passive acceptance of something done for him.

Both residents and staff share fully and alike in the work and recreation in the hostel. All are responsible, in turn, for household duties, cooking, raking and canning vegetables, milking the cows, etc.

At both Scattergood and Quaker Hill the staff attempts to give the refugee a realistic understanding of America and the "American way" through classes in civics, American history, current events and practical economics. After living three months or more with Americans and speaking English the refugee quickly learns the language and speaks without self-consciousness.

Each hostel has a placement director, who scours the countryside within a radius of three to four hundred miles in an effort to interest community groups, church organizations and industrial employers in the placement of the refugee. Only very rarely has a placement proved unsatisfactory and, in each case, the reason was because of psychological difficulties on the part of the refugee.

Since, in every hostel, there are Catholics, Protestants and Jews, many of whom have had their faith completely shaken because of their terrible experiences, no definite religious note is injected, but early each morning, before the day's work begins, a twenty to thirty-minute period is set aside as an opportunity for silent worship together. The silence is rarely broken by the spoken word and the residents seem to especially treasure this fellowship of worship. It has been found to be the strongest factor in rebuilding shattered morale.

One of the striking features of the hostel is the volunteer status of most of the staff. The directors themselves are mature, experienced persons, carefully selected because of unusual human insight and understanding, usually a college professor and his wife who are given sabbatical leave for this work and not necessarily Quakers at all. The dietitian is, of necessity, well trained, and the placement director must have a background of sound business experience. The lecturers are, of course, specialists in their fields, but, in the main, the staff is composed of younger people volunteering their services from a sense of dedication to a great cause. Immediate steps are being taken to place in each hostel a person experienced in applied psychology and vocational guidance.

Then there are several summer hostels conducted each year at Aberdeen, New Jersey, at Nyack, New York, and at Wolfsboro, New Hampshire. In each of these summer "seminars" there are an average of fifty resident refugees with a staff of a score of American college professors and graduate students, drawn from as many colleges, directing the studies which centre around the fundamentals of American community life.

In addition, three experiments in international living, last summer, brought Americans to learn at the feet of Europeans, in an effort to help Americans to an appreciation of the splendid cultural backgrounds of the refugee and to help the refugee himself to hold on to his self-respect.

The unique contribution that the Quaker Hostel endeavours to bring is a true merging of cultural interests between refugees and long-established citizens, with a development of appreciation for the inheritance of the New World and the Old and a strengthening of democracy through mutual understanding—as a preparation for citizenship on this continent.

This article is from the United Church Observer.

Synagogues and Jewish schools have been closed throughout Hungary on the charge that wherever Jews meet they engage in Communist propaganda.

Four hundred Jews have been arrested in various Slovakian cities. They were evidently needed for forced labor, and the charges of Soviet espionage were trumped up to provide reasons for taking them into custody. They were accused of signalling to Soviet fliers by blackout violations.

Former Jewish officers in the Rumanian army who are now, with all other Jews, forced to do labor service, are permitted to show their previous rank by wearing the Magen David in various colors designating their former status. All others doing labor service must wear a yellow stripe on their sleeves. The terms of service are from 60 to 180 days.

**Simpson's**

**August Coat Sale**

It's wise economy to buy your new coat in Simpson's August Sale! You have first choice of the season's finest furs and loveliest fabrics, at prices that are definitely lower than normal regular season prices! Three convenient ways to buy—in August—prices range from $37 to $129. Air-cooled Third Floor.

Simpson's

# MARRIAGES

**Ehrlich-Cohen**

The marriage of Edythe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cohen, 210 Glenholme Avenue, to Murray, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Ehrlich, Euclid Avenue, took place on August 10th, at Chudleigh House, Rabbis David Monson and Samuel Sachs officiating. Sol. Weinberg sang "Because." Given in marriage by her parents, the bride wore a gown of white satin, made with princess lines and shirred chiffon yoke and sleeves. Her full-length veil of net fell from a coronet headdress covered with orange blossoms and she carried red and white roses. The maid of honor was Miss Ruth Cohen, sister of the bride, who wore a gown of pink net, with matching Dutch cap, and carried an old-fashioned nosegay. Miss Pauline Cohen, sister of the bride, was junior bridesmaid and wore a blue net gown with an old-fashioned nosegay. Leonard Ehrlich, brother of the groom, acted as best man and the ushers were: Edward Goldman, Murray Sonshine, Harry Barron and Harry Erkler. A dinner and reception followed the ceremony, the bride's mother receiving in a gown of powder-blue chiffon and a corsage of yellow roses; the groom's mother in a honey-beige gown of lace and a corsage of Talisman roses. The couple left on a wedding trip to Muskoka and will live in Toronto. Out-of-town guests were: Mr. and Mrs. I. Zowader and daughter, Edith, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Mr. and Mrs. O. Kay and son, Joseph, of Lancaster, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cabot, of Franklynville, N.Y.

**Kadis-Hershman**

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hershman, Manning Avenue, announe the marriage of their daughter, Estelle, to Murray, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Kadis, Robert Street, which took place on August 10th. Rabbi Samuel Sachs officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Kadis will live in Toronto.

**Swartz-Rosenbaum**

The marriage of Rae, daughter of Mrs. Rosenbaum and the late F. Rosenbaum, Coolmine Road, to Harry Swartz, son of Mrs. Swartz and the late H. Swartz, Bellevue Avenue, was solemnized on August 9th, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. H. Tator, Coolmine Road, Rabbi I. Arouoff officiating. For going away the bride wore a blue silk jersey dress, with matching turban, and a corsage of pink roses.

**Myers-Starkman**

The marriage of Estelle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Starkman, Dundas Street West, to Alfred, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Myers, Eglinton Avenue West, took place on August 9th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. Weinstein, Rosemary Lane, Rabbi Samuel Sachs officiating. Mrs. Milton Cronenberg played the wedding music. The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of blue crepe with tight, fitted bodice and full skirt. Her shoulder-length veil of tulle illusion was caught to a coronet of roses, and she carried an arm bouquet of roses and baby's breath. Miss Isobel Starkman, sister of the bride, as maid of honor, wore a blue gown, with white and yellow daisies, and her headdress was a garland of daisies. Reginald Myers, brother of the groom, acted as best man. At a reception for the immediate family, the bride's mother received wearing a navy gown and corsage of roses, and the groom's mother in a black gown, with a corsage of roses. The couple left later on a trip to Montreal and will live in Toronto. For going away the bride wore a beige suit with brown accessories.

**Shankman-Zisholtz**

The marriage of Nettie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Zisholtz, Queen Street West, to Dr. Leonard V. Shankman, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Shankman, Palmerston Avenue, was solemnized on July 4th, at Chudleigh House, Rabbi Zimmerman officiating. Ben. Perlove sang and Miss Pauline Drutz played the wedding music. Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a gown of white dotted net trimmed with lace, and a seed pearl tiara and veil, and carried a prayer book covered with orchids. Miss Hilda Zisholtz, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, wearing a gown of blue chiffon with matching hat, and carried an old-fashioned nosegay. Cecil Balcom acted as best man. The bride's mother received in a blue gown, with a corsage of yellow roses; the groom's mother in a blue lace-trimmed gown, and corsage of roses. The couple left later for a wedding cruise on the Great Lakes, and will live in Toronto. For going away the bride wore a frock of silk jersey with matching off the face hat and brown accessories.

**Frimer-Nash**

The marriage of Molly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Nash, of St. Catharine's, to Ben., son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Frimer, Henry Street, took place on June 29th, at the home of the groom's parents, Rabbi Karmininsky officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Frimer will live in Toronto.

## • TORONTO MEETINGS •

• **Central Division, Canadian Jewish Congress:** Services at Trenton, inaugurated by Rabbi Ben-Zion Steindel, Director of the Hillel Foundation of Queen's University, were arranged by Captain S. Gershon Levi, Chaplain, and the War Efforts Committee. Rabbi Steindel, a native of Winnipeg and a graduate of the Jewish Institute of Religion in New York, recently came to Kingston. Jewish soldiers in the Polish Army Unit stationed at Windsor have been hospitably received. Miss Frances Geller is hospitality chairman of the Women's Committee.

• **Zionist Region** office has moved from the Zionist Institute to 455 Spadina Avenue, corner College Street, where Zionist and Hadassah Organizations, United Palestine Appeal, Jewish National Fund, Youth Aliyah and Young Judea will be conducted. MIdway 6295. Collectors for Jewish National Fund were: C. Katz, S. Forman, L. Nimevitz, Mrs. S. Kanarick. Under the supervision of Mrs. S. Himel, a collection was made in Roche's and Jackson's Points by Mrs. M. Rogul, A. Savlov, H. Steiner, J. Chaplick, J. Herman, D. Glick, Mesdames J. Herman and P. Gordon; S. Wilson.

• **Y.M.H.A.** Home Camp at Orde Street School has a daily attendance of over 110 children. Camp Council, president is Abe Cooper; others, Toby Gedansky, Jack Mogul. The Jupiter Girls, counsellors are Lillian Sohn and Zelda Kamman. In an Indian program Helen Seigel, Bernice Coopersmith, Naomi Jacobs, Frances Plener danced. Abe Chaplan, Ralph Green, M. Jacobs, Arthur Freeman took part in a program. Rangers counsellor is Leonard Feigman. The program was directed by Basya Hunter, with costumes made by the children in the Workshop under the supervision of Miss Dorothy Marks. Bialik Day service was conducted by Rabbi A. I. Rosenberg of Baltimore, Maryland. The youngest children who dramatized one of Bialik's poems, "The Vegetable Garden," were: Esther Seigel, Lawrence Weinstein, Auble and Lorraine Cogan, Francis Freeman, Morton Sheffer, Barrie Kernerman, Nancy Cohen, Bill Freeman, Marvin Kopel, Marvin and Ruth Klayman and Mannie Novitsky, directed by Basya Hunter, Sara Steinhauer, and Raizel Cohen, with music by Louis Applebaum. For the first time, swimming instruction is being provided, direction of S. Gold, Jules Swartz, Edith Blackstein. Percy Hermant opened the new Y.M.H.A. Camp at Terrance, Muskoka. President is H. M. Swartz; Mort Levy, chairman, Camp Committee; Bernard Shiffman, director. Louis Jacobi's group sang, danced and acted.

• **Central Division, Canadian Jewish Congress:** Meyer Kaufman, of Kitchener, member of the Executive and vice-president of the Congregation Beth Jacob, donated a Hudson seal coat to the Red Cross Society which was raffled, $700 being raised. In the War Savings campaign he received commendation from the joint chairmen, and he also took a leading part in the Victory Loan Canvass and received special mention from Ford S. Kumpf, chairman of the Kitchener Victory Loan Committee. The Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire benefited from Mr. Kaufman's generosity.

Six hundred of the women and children who were last month evacuated into the interior of Palestine from nine small Jewish settlements on Eretz Israel's Syrian frontier have already returned to their homes. The final conclusion of the Syrian peace found its main celebration in the quiet but determined way in which life in the border villages quickly settled back to normal.

Lord Reading and other Jewish notables, veterans of the first World War, have once more demonstrated their courage and loyalty and have thus for the second time received the Distinguished Service Order. The following Jews have received the Order in both wars: Lord Reading, Lord Nathan and Lord Vandenburgh, Colonel McJoseph, Lt. Cols. V. R. Beddington, H. V. Beddington, Vernon Moss, A. Mass, H. S. C. Stern, E. Samuel Brevet and R. H. Joseph.


# IN CANADA It's The Canadian Jewish Review

THERE is no greater influence for constructive Jewish community progress than the Jewish weekly newspaper printed in English and intended for the home.

The English-Jewish weekly enters the home with faithful regularity, bringing news from abroad and from larger centres of Jewish population, as well as from the immediate community. The youngsters see it from their earliest years and come to regard it as an institution in the same sound class as synagogue and school.

The Jewish community weekly newspaper printed in their language records their births and confirmations, their scholastic triumphs, their engagements and their marriages and those of their friends. When they go away to school or to make their homes elsewhere, their parents send them the English-Jewish newspaper so that they will have news from home even when they don't receive letters.

For, what happens abroad or in the States, important as it is in the large view, takes second place to what happens within the family, the community or within some circle in it. News of the reader, his folks and friends, people he knew "when" and their children suddenly growing up over night, these are the real things that take first place in human interest.

So no medium is as well read all over as the up-to-date, modern, well-printed and conscientiously-edited English newspaper for the Jewish home. Its pass-along circulation is amazing for there must be an average of at least five readers to every copy of paid circulation. It is in effect a small town paper in the heart of a big city.

This goes on week in, week out, year after year as the paper serves the individual and the community and the community at large. For the English-Jewish weekly helps to integrate the Jews in the life of the country through the language of the land they live in and help to build up in loyalty and strength.

In Canada the paper that does this is the Canadian Jewish Review, the paper that's at home in the Jewish homes of Toronto and Montreal.

**CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW**

MONTREAL: 1253 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE,—MArq. 1203

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*I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it.* — Voltaire to Helvetius

AUGUST 15th, 1941 VOL. XXIII, No. 45


## Committee To Distribute U.J.A. Funds In Excess Of $8,800,000

Formation of an Allotment Committee, to distribute funds raised by the 1941 United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine above a basic minimum among its three constituent agencies, was announced by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, of New York, National Chairmen of the unified campaign in behalf of the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service. The Allotment Committee is vested with the authority to determine the division of all funds raised by the United Jewish Appeal in excess of the initial sum of $8,800,000 which was to be distributed among the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service in accordance with the agreement constituting the 1941 United Jewish Appeal.

The membership of the Allotment Committee is composed of two representatives each of the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal, and three representatives of welfare fund communities approved by both the J.D.C. and the U.P.A. Allotment Committee membership is: James H. Becker, of Chicago, and Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, of New York, representing the Joint Distribution Committee; Charles J. Rosenbloom, of Pittsburgh, and Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, representing the United Palestine Appeal, and Amos S. Deinard, of Minneapolis, Frederick K. Greenman, of New York, and Samuel Markell, of Boston, representing the welfare fund communities.

Mr. Greenman was elected chairman and Dr. Eli Ginzberg of Columbia University was named Director of Research. The following are alternates: Harold F. Linder and I. Edwin Goldwasser, of New York, for the Joint Distribution Committee; Dr. Israel Goldstein, of New York, and Judge Louis E. Levinthal, of Philadelphia, for the United Palestine Appeal. The Allotment Committee is empowered to determine the allocation of funds on the basis of its own independent study of the needs and programs of the constituent agencies of the United Jewish Appeal.

## NO VICHY ANTI-SEMITISM IN SYRIA, SAYS DE GAULLE

*(Continued from Page One)*

manian Jews were being forced into labor gangs to "repair and rebuild the demolition caused by Russians retreating from Bessarabia."

The Turkish radio reported that Jews in Hungary between eighteen and fifty years old must register for military service before Sunday and that their enlistment papers will bear the word "Jew."

The Government law barring marriages between Jews and non-Jews had a narrow triumph in the Hungarian Parliament, where it was passed by a vote of 76 to 50. Hungary is so full of intermarriages that any ban on them, or any attempt to dissolve already existing marriages, is sure to meet with opposition, even under Nazi domination.

Thousands of Serbs and Jews and many moderate Croats have been summarily executed or simply murdered in Zagreb and other Croatian towns.

## EXILES ARRIVE IN U.S. AFTER THREE YEARS IN NAZI CAMPS

*(Continued from Page One)*

the French Foreign Legion. All either German or Austrian Jews. They were the guest of the 100. They refused to talk of their hardships because, as one of them said, "Tomorrow—in New York—is a new day for us. Think of the thousands who have yet to quit refugee camps. Tomorrow is another day."

Also arriving on the Guine were Mrs. Elinor Friederberger, German actress who had appeared, she said, in more than twenty motion pictures; Boris Woinki, Russian refugee who had lived in Paris for eighteen years and spoke for some of the refugee groups. He told of being in Poland, Belgium, France and Italy. Also of how the Guine, on her way from Casablanca to New York, had been stopped on July 29 by a British cruiser, six days out of French Morocco, and how a British boarding party had questioned two Italian Jews, and then permitted the ship to proceed.

## Membership Privileges In Jewish Centers Granted All U. S. Soldiers

Full membership privileges in all YMHA's and Jewish community centers associated with the Jewish Welfare Board throughout the United States was extended this week to all men in service, without regard to religious affiliation. The National Association of Jewish Center Workers, in cooperation with the J.W.B. Army and Navy Committee, worked out the free membership plan as part of the general program to provide for the recreational and religious needs of men in the service. Field representatives of the Jewish Welfare Board sent into outlying communities to organize recreational programs for the soldiers will distribute the special guest cards to the men upon request.

Three hundred and twenty-five centers, YMHA'S and YWHA'S are affiliated with the National Jewish Welfare Board, which also operates 24 soldiers' centers throughout the country. These agencies are operated on a "family basis" with a fully developed cultural and recreational program at the disposal of the members. The soldiers, therefore, will be brought into direct contact with the community through their guest membership and will be free to engage in the regular center activities conducted for the benefit of the members generally, it was asserted.

The Army and Navy Committee of the Jewish Welfare Board, a member agency of the United Service Organizations, conducts a nation-wide program of recreational activities for the men in uniform, as well as providing the soldiers with a variety of special services designed to contribute to their morale and general welfare.

## MANY JEWS, EVACUATED WITH RUSSIAN FORCES, ESCAPE GERMANS

*(Continued from Page One)*

Jews live. No Jew is allowed to leave his house between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m. without a permit, even in cases of air-raids.

According to the information received in Moscow, some 1,600 Jews were arrested by the Nazis in Bialystok on charges of sabotage, and 600 in Lomza and Brest-Litovsk.

Numbers of Jews have been drafted into forced labour battalions in the Lwow and Bialystok districts to work on the adjustment of the gauge of the Russian railways to that of the German railways. They are compelled to work long hours in the extremely hot weather, and all they get for their toil is poor food. Often they faint from exhaustion, but the Nazi whip forces them to resume their work.

The Nazi military authorities are stated to have sent Jewish soldiers captured on the Russian front to special internment camps, where their treatment is worse than in the camps for non-Jewish prisoners.

A savage anti-Jewish campaign is on in the German press. Sensational "atrocities" are alleged to have been discovered by the advancing German troops.

The Boersen Zeitung featured on its front page a denunciation of "Jewish-Bolshevist executioners" in Lwow, Lutsk, Dubno, and Radzi, accusing a Jewess named Bornstein, said to be secretary of the Dubno prison administration, of having assisted in the slaughter of prisoners. The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung gives prominence to a report of the massacre of many hundreds of persons in the Lwow prison. They are alleged to have been put to death "in accordance with Jewish ritual," their throats slit with long knives. "Jewish murder bands" are responsible for hundreds of slayings, claims the notorious Schwarze Korps.

The whole tendency of the German press is to substitute the crusade against Jewry for the former crusade against Bolshevism, which fell flat. Working along these lines, the press describes Bolshevism as "only one of the many tools whereby Jews seek world control."

## every friday

"Sometimes when people censure me,
I tell them without rancor
That for what it cost me to be free,
I might have had an anchor."

Last week, commenting on the failure of New York Jewish leaders to oppose the introduction of religious education in the city school system, although they are against it as a rejection of the democratic principle of the separation of church and state, this column said of their willingness to surrender their convictions out of an appeasement policy of fear of causing ill-will, that it showed a basic weakness in the group itself. Leaders who, because of the threat, real or fancied, of a possible jack-up in anti-Semitism, will abandon so easily the principles and distinction that give meaning to Jewish group existence, can not help to gird the group structure in strength. As a matter of fact, they sabotage it as far as spirit goes in an effort to save its skin, presumably. And a group which can not develop leaders with the courage to support the principles it stands for is weak.

In the case in point, the group pins all of its hope on the maintenance of democracy and yet its leaders could not summon the nerve to resist a plan which seeks to link church and state through the school system. The trouble was that they could not bear the thought of possible sacrifice for this wonderful thing which they had been exulting over for years, the separation of church and state, the attendance in schools of children of a democracy as citizens and not as members of marked-off religious groups. There was not even a certainty that they would have had to sacrifice anything, but still they were afraid.

Eighteen hundred years ago a rabbi said that every commandment for which Israel suffered martyrdom in a period of persecution is still strictly adhered to, whereas every commandment for which no suffering has been experienced is not strictly observed. Idolatry was eliminated and circumcision has been adhered to because over them the Jews suffered vitally, remaining staunch in their beliefs, with loyalty strengthened through sacrifice. In the face of the materialism of the Jews today it is a question how much of a heritage will remain by virtue of the staunchness of their leaders.

This column believes that wherever Jewish leaders fail to take a position which Jewish pride and dignity demand as a matter of self-respect, as in the case cited above, they may be suspected of being persons who rose to leadership through either money, status, or power, or all three, but who are not proud of the group they lead and would leave it if Judaism were not now a matter of inescapability. Dr. Salo W. Baron, professor of Jewish history, literature and institutions at Columbia University, says: "Some are Jews against their will. For the first time in the history of the Jewish people we witness the rise of a substantial group of persons whom I have ventured to designate as 'inverted Marranos.' The Marranos professed Judaism in their hearts, even though outwardly they were forced to profess Christianity. Today, we have thousands, maybe hundreds of thousands, of Jews who outwardly profess Judaism but inwardly would like to escape from it. The mental and characterological disequilibrium generated by this inner conflict often converts the people so affected into cultural and religious nihilists . . . All organized Jewish bodies must very carefully consider the serious implications of 'inverted Marranism' . . . Judaism must again become a voluntary profession, one for which a man is ready to sacrifice a great deal, even his life, if necessary, as it was during all these centuries and millennia of Jewish life in the dispersion."

Nihilists, appeasers, escapists, inverted Marranos, or whatever they are, these Jews often have personal reasons for staying in good with the majority group around the minority group which they lead or are active in. They want to leave well enough alone, the status quo being good enough for them, since they have no feeling of real responsibility toward their group or its survival, and therefore no intention of suffering any discomfort on its belief. They shrink from any outright demonstration of loyalty in order not to attract attention and counsel a silence that is not only unmanly and foolish but productive of the implacable kind of anti-Semitism which cowardice inspires. Because without loyalty no group can have strength and because Jewish anti-Semites do not have loyalty they are not only a hindrance to effective organization but in these times they contribute to the breakdown of Jewish morale by wishing the group to appear innocuous and to maintain a hush-hush policy. The Jewish group would be better off without its inverted Marranos but since it cannot expell them, it must take other means to improve its own situation with regard to this drag on its vitality.

The Jewish group has to plan for internal defense so that inverted Marranism may be avoided to as great an extent as possible. Equality of status with the non-Jew would be the ideal solution for the problem of Jewish self-hatred. Next to that comes Jewish education, so frequently mentioned on this back page. This column often wonders just what it means to the readers. One thing it does not mean is merely another cheder. Jewish education for survival implies everything that counteracts the feeling of inferiority and of fear from which Jewish escapism springs.

Judaism must be made much more worth while to its own membership than any other "ism," including Dr. Baron's inverted Marranism. In children and in adults there must be inculcated the feeling of being an inseparable part of a group which stands for the good life for all people. For the individual Jew to be strong enough to face whatever the future holds he must find a source of strength through belonging to his group. For belongingness to carry anything constructive with it, membership should mean that each is responsible for the other, to offset insecurity. It will also mean that the Jews see their future welfare linked with that of all human beings, and can thus serve democracy best by surviving as a group.

There is no fortification in mere numbers, when among them are many in spiritual flight from their people. It is only by individual fidelity that the Jews will survive as a group and it is the task of the newer Jewish education to inspire the willingness to be loyal and to promote the welfare of Jewry and of all people. f.f.c.

## Jewish Education: A Positive Factor In Building A United Jewish Community

By Martin M. Cohn, Of Toronto, Executive Director, United Jewish Welfare Fund

One of the most popular recruits at a nearby military camp, so it is said, is a Jew. He was formerly a tailor in a small Canadian town. He speaks a broken English, with many colourful Jewish expressions translated literally into English, thrown in. He is liked by all, not because he does not mind sewing on a button or mending a tear for a friend, nor because he always shares the shtrudel his mother sends him, but because he is a Jew who is direct, and unashamed of his Jewishness. He had a good Jewish education in Poland before he came to Canada. He knows his Jewish heritage, and in an argument can explain Jewish contributions to the world and democracy.

However, there are many Jewish young men now in camps who are not in so fortunate a position. They come from the larger cities where their friends, business contacts, and acquaintances are almost all Jews. As Chaplain Aryeh Lev, Assistant to the Chief of Chaplains, United States Army, reports—"Now these young men find themselves for the first time, a minority in their social setting. With few exceptions their early Jewish education was inadequate and they find themselves at a loss in explaining their heritage to their non-Jewish buddies. They want to know more about their background and history as Jews, so that they can explain and answer. Many attend religious services for the first time and want to learn Hebrew and the meaning of the prayers."

They are discovering the importance of Jewish education for a Jew who wants to be able to take his place in non-Jewish society. There has been a growing interest in Jewish education since the outbreak of Hitler-inspired pogroms and persecutions; both in the interest of survival as a race, and to enable our young people to defend themselves against attack.

In the light of all this, the many important developments in Jewish education which are reported by the American Association for Jewish Education take on added significance and value. In Boston, uniform examinations are conducted by the local Bureau of Jewish Education. An interesting development in Cincinnati is the program of courses on Sunday morning where pupils may choose any of the classes in art, dramatics, singing, newspaper work, Yiddish, Torah reading, et cetera, in which they are interested. These courses are so scheduled as not to interfere with the regular classroom work. Another interesting innovation is the establishment of a discussion group for the members of the Talmud Torah Committee and their friends. The Bureau also conducts a school for adults, a dramatic club, a choral society, and a dance group. For next year, it is planning to organize a Hebrew Camp.

In Cleveland, the Bureau of Jewish Education developed a program for the training of teachers in service, and published a periodic bulletin containing sources of reference material for teachers to aid them in the preparation of their lessons. The Bureau also conducts a Teachers' Registry for the placement of teachers, and a joint buying agency for the purchase of text books and school materials. In Detroit, the outstanding development in the past year was the new school established at the Jewish Community Center with its combined Jewish school and club program. The children who go to the school come before classes start and join in the Center activities.

Both the Jewish Education Committee, of New York City, and the Jewish Education Association, of Rochester, have established special departments for arts, crafts, music, and similar activities. In Rochester, the Association which was organized in January 1940, has established an Institute of Jewish Studies which is sponsored jointly with the Jewish Young Men's and Women's Associations. This institute also trains Sunday school teachers and club leaders. It offers continuation classes for teachers in service, and cooperates with organizations seeking a Jewish cultural program. Another new development is the organization of a model Hebrew school housed in the Jewish Center building.

A very pressing problem for Jewish Education in large cities is the shifting of the Jewish population away from the districts in which schools are situated. In Minneapolis, although the Talmud Torah offers transportation service, it has been found that parents do not like to send their children to the present location of the Talmud Torah building. An attempt has been made to establish branches in different synagogues, but facilities are not adequate. In Pittsburgh, the shifting of the Jewish population makes it necessary for the Hebrew Institute, the central agency for Jewish education, to find a new location. Many communities are finding themselves saddled with costly buildings which are no longer conveniently situated for the bulk of the Jewish population.

At the second annual meeting of the American Association for Jewish Education which took place in May, a resolution was passed calling upon the Jewish communities of American to further strengthen the inner defenses of Judaism and democracy by providing the necessary moral and financial support to the cause of Jewish education in their respective communities. The Association also urged communities to seek ways and means for co-ordinating and centralizing Jewish educational activities in their respective localities so that Jewish education may be a truly positive factor in the building of a united Jewish community.